

Story of War---Popular Spirit in Warring Nations After Two Year's Conflict

Popular Spirit in England.

By Ed L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, July 11.—(By Mail)—Aug. 1.—Some Britons are born patriots, others achieve patriotism, and still others—Yes, the paraphrase holds good all the way through. Only, those who have had patriotism thrust upon them constitute a very small minority of the British people.

Conscription is no criterion. There were less than a million eligibles left to be conscripted. The majority of these would have volunteered if the reasons why their services were required had been freely, frankly stated. Lots of Britishers have relatives in Missouri; some more skeptical than others. The military powers thought they couldn't take the British public into their confidence without enlightening the Germans. "Your King and country need you," they said. That sufficed for five million men; the others wanted details.

But this installment of war anniversary observations has to do principally with those who have achieved patriotism, and it revolves largely about a man named Ben Tillett—because he is a type.

Before the war Ben was a self-proclaimed international revolutionary socialist. For the period of the war he is neither international, revolutionary nor socialist. He is all Briton. What he will be after the war, Ben says is his own business. If he weren't over military age, Ben would be in the army. He is doing his bit by preaching patriotism to those who haven't acquired it in full measure.

They Were Britons First.

Ben used to vie with Mrs. Pankhurst for the doubtful distinction of being Trouble-Maker-in-Chief of the British Empire. As head of the Dockers' Union and organizer of the powerful Transport Workers' Federation, he had successfully engineered some most disturbing strikes.

It was to the Tilletts and Pankhursts of England and Cassetments of Ireland, that Germany looked for substantial aid. But mostly her calculations went wrong. Social and industrial unrest in England didn't mean pro-Germanism or anti-Britishism when the empire became involved in outside difficulties.

There were serious labor disputes in the early days—two of them, big, involving the Welsh coal-miners and the Clyde ship workers. But in these there were other causes than lack of patriotism. The strikers felt that they had been unduly exploited. Their sole demand was that they be accorded a reasonable share of the war profits from their labor. In both the big strikes, the men won.

This year's disturbance on the Clyde was different. It was obviously organized by men of pro-German sympathies and most Britishers believe, financed by Germans. The labor leaders had no part in it; they protested against it. The government sequestered the agitators and killed the strike.

Unionism Is Patriotic.

As to the attitude of British labor generally toward the war: No fewer than 4,800,000 of the five million volunteer soldiers were drawn from the working classes. But this is only part of the story.

The Tilletts of England, men who previously had put the rights of organized labor above everything else, have surrendered their most cherished principles. In the interest of the Empire the trade unions have forfeited the period of the war practically all they had succeeded in establishing through desperate and bitter struggle. Their greatest sacrifice was the "dilation of labor" or placing unskilled workers on a par with the skilled—both men and women. The bars of unionism have been let completely down in the name of patriotism. The unions' agreement with the government provides:

"Co-operative efforts to increase production by the adoption of all expedients which tend to increase and maintain output; interchangeability inside the trade of various classes who are members of the trade; suspension for the period of the war of all internal lines of demarcation, and introduction from allied and other trades of skilled men, unskilled men, and women."

This is organized labor's reply to the charge of lack of patriotism. The unions are still passing resolutions against the principle and application of conscription, against the one because it is repugnant to the ideals of unionism and against the other because they still think it unnecessary. But there have been and will be no draft riots in England as there were in New York during the Civil War.

So much for Ben Tillett and his friends. How about Ireland?

Ireland with England.

Most of the Irish opposition in the war is of American origin. There are no finer patriots in Great Britain today than John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, each representing extreme poles of Irish politics. The Sinn Féin rebellion, organized by well-meaning but misguided idealists, encouraged by self-exiled Irishmen in America financed by Germany, was not an expression of Irish national sentiment. No troops in the whole Empire have fought more gallantly or suffered greater losses than the Irish regiments. The Ulsterites have proven their patriotism by consenting to the inauguration of Home Rule forthwith. The Nationalists have demonstrated theirs by agreeing to the exclusion of Ulster from its provisions. Patriotism alone is solving the Irish question. Altogether Great Britain is showing a more firmly united front today than when the war started or than a year ago. Capital and Labor have been drawn closer together. The overseas dominions have exhibited magnificent loyalty. Even India, upon which Germany confidently counted for sedition activities, is not open rebellion, has remained steadfast.

But to Britishers the most encourag-

ing sign is the attitude of the business community. As Lord Revelstoke, England's greatest merchant-banker recently told the United Press: "So long as our military authorities require money to carry on the war we shall shrink from no sacrifice in order to provide it."

Popular Spirit in France.

By Henry Wood.

(United Press staff correspondent.)
Paris, July 4.—(By Mail)—"There is not a single piece of gold to be found in my house today."

With eyes flashing pride and voice vibrating with enthusiasm those words were pronounced to me by Professor Alcide Bettrine of No. 166 Boulevard Montparnasse. I picked him at random to tell me something of the spirit of the French people after two years of war.

Professor Bettrine has grown gray in the public school service of France. He is entitled to retire on a pension but he won't do it while the war lasts. Professor Bettrine is proud to be able to say:

"For the first time in my life and in generations in the history of my family, there is not a single gold piece to be found in my house today. I have turned it all in to the Bank of France for the national defense."

The boast of Professor Bettrine today is the boast of practically every family in France. Within the last year the French voluntarily have exchanged for fifty French banknotes over \$25,000,000 gold. This stream of gold has been flowing for a year and is still flowing at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 a week. Such is the spirit of the French after two years of war.

The Little Hoard of Gold.

"In every French family there are but two great passions—THE ONLY SON AND THE LITTLE FAMILY HOARD OF GOLD."

It is the "little hoard of gold" on which every French household is built. Gold, in the popular French conception, is the one real, tangible thing in life on which anyone under any circumstances, can always count. It is the family's life, death, accident, health, marriage and disaster insurance in one.

Even if the "Boches" had actually reached Paris, the average Frenchman would have known he could still count on his gold to help him out.

This confidence in gold has reached in France, among the masses the status almost of a fetish. In thousands of families the gold has passed from generation to generation and been added to until it has taken on the additional sentimental value of a most highly prized heirloom. The average Frenchman figures his future and that of his family on his gold reserve.

Knowing all this, the government did not hesitate to ask for it. But it asked, it did not command. It knew that however much the gold meant to its sons and daughters, "La Patrie" meant much more.

The average French family man is inclined to be rather hard headed, calculating money-seeking and saving. "Hard-headed thrift" might easily pass as the motto in French family life.

Early in the war there was published in France and elsewhere an article of presumed German origin explaining why the war with France would not last long.

Patriotism Above Pocketbook.

The French common people, it asserted, would never permit the war to reach a point where it would effect either their regular sources of income or the amount of money they might already have saved. That was one of the things the Germans counted on for a quick short campaign in France before turning to smite Russia.

Germany was mistaken as in the Irish rebellion, Canadian secession and Mohammedan uprising in English colonies. The French population has placed patriotism before pocketbooks.

The greatest test that could be applied to the French people after they had parted with their sons was to ask them to part without a word of recompense or premium, with their little family hoard of gold.

This is far from telling all the story of the possibilities of French thrift. It has enabled them to do far more than give the government gold. The French people have also subscribed some \$2,000,000,000 to France's famous "Loan of Victory." French thrift—coupled necessarily with French spirit—has furnished France with the financial sinews for prosecuting the war. Parting with the gold was purely a matter of patriotic sentiment. Subscribing to the loan was a matter of careful investment. Yet this thrifty investment speaks perhaps more for the spirit of the French people than did the parting with the gold. For the loan subscription spelled in great big capital letters the one word CO-OPERATION in the financial stability of the French government and in its ability to win the war.

Loan France \$120,000,000,000.

Now a final test is being made of the spirit of the French people. Minister of Finance Ribot has just estimated that there are being held in France no less than \$120,000,000,000 of foreign bonds and securities. These would be of the most supreme value to France in enabling her to offer them as security for her large purchase of war and other materials in foreign countries, without diminishing her gold reserve and without suffering the terrible rate of exchange—it is nearly 20 per cent in the United States—caused by the disproportion of her importations over her exportations.

So France has asked—not ordered as has been necessary in England—her people to loan her these \$120,000,000,000 of foreign securities until after the war. The response has been the same as to the request for gold and for war subscriptions.

The Bank of France has been obliged to open special bureaus in all principal cities and villages of France to receive these securities and so great is the number turned in and so fast have they come, that the Bank of France, at the moment this article is being written, is unable to give any figures on the amount up to date. It estimates that it will receive \$120,000,000,000 worth.

Popular Spirit in Germany.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

(United Press staff correspondent.)
Berlin, July 4.—(By Mail)—An American diplomat recently declared the greatest mistake in the war is the use of the term "militarism." "No one," he said, "will ever agree on what it means and it is going to be difficult to end the war because of that."

The spirit of the German people during the last year cannot be described without discussing "great militarism." In outlining the people's attitude toward the war, the Kaiser and the government, militarism will not be justified or criticized. Recent developments in Germany will be discussed in their relation to what is generally termed Germany's military party.

At the beginning of the war there was great enthusiasm throughout Germany. More than a million men volunteered to fight. During the first year they fought hard, died or were wounded. The people at home began to economize. This spirit carried the armies far into France and Russia.

During the second year this enthusiasm has not been so great but the determination of the people has not abated. They want peace at once, if they can obtain reasonable terms of peace. If they had to vote to go on until they can get these terms or to stop and accept the terms of the enemy, they would vote to go on.

Believes She Has Won.

Germany wants peace because Germany believes she has won the war. There are critics and grumblers dissatisfied with everything. Every beligerent has about as many as the other. The difference is that in England they grumble publicly, in Germany they cannot; and when people cannot criticize publicly, they do it twice as hard privately.

The people are individually personally interested in the war because every person has some relative at the front. The best indication of the public support of the war is the vote of the Reichstag in June of the new war credit of two billion marks. There was less opposition to it than to the one before. The socialists supported it for the fourth time and socialist members of the Reichstag are in hourly touch with public sentiment.

Philip Scheidemann, a socialist leader is one of the best informed men in Germany on public sentiment. Scheidemann is in constant communication with the imperial chancellor. The chancellor is received more often by the Kaiser and the people. If Scheidemann is the connecting link between the Kaiser and the people, Scheidemann and his followers did not have confidence in the chancellor and in the Kaiser there would be more evidence of it in the Reichstag. The Kaiser trusts the chancellor's judgment, absolutely. Scheidemann trusts the chancellor's judgment and the public trusts the socialist leader.

So the public still has confidence in the aims of the government as announced by von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag.

It Is A Defensive War.

The people themselves deny that they are militaristic. They believe their army is a defensive force, thoroughly equipped and prepared for defense. To the people, this is a defensive war. They are not fighting to hold Belgium, Poland or Serbia. They are against annexation. If the war lasts longer and they are further victorious, they may change, but there is no indication of it now. Whatever happens a great deal will depend upon the attitude of the press. The Germans know there has been a strong military party and they know this party is today politically weaker than it ever has been.

At the beginning of the war there were three public leaders of the group of politicians called in America, "Imperialists." The republican party in America, for instance, has been known as the imperialistic party. Germany had a republican party. The "Uncle Joe Cannon" of this party was von Heydebrand, a conservative, annexationist member of the Reichstag. The "big navy man" was Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. The "big army man" was General von Moltke and General von Bernhardi.

All these men have practically no influence outside his party and the other parties in the Reichstag outvote his party nearly two to one. Tirpitz has resigned and been succeeded by a friend of the chancellor. Moltke no longer is chief of staff. He has been succeeded by a man who is one of the Kaiser's best friends and a man who is far from the crisis with America worked for an adjustment to avoid a break. Bernhardi, practically unknown to the German public, has been commander of an army in Posen since the beginning of the war. He has no influence in the government.

What has happened has been written on the pages of the press every day during the last year of the war. The chancellor has won out against the "republicans," and "standpatters," the annexationists, the trouble makers, the fire eaters and all the other brands of politicians in this class in Germany, where they are present just as they are in every other country in the world.

That is the reason the spirit of the German people as a whole is good. The people trust the chancellor. The Kaiser trusts von Bethmann-Hollweg's judgment. The Reichstag respects von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement and ideas and if the war lasts another year from present indications it will strengthen the position of the chancellor and move more in that direction is a move towards a freer Germany because the chancellor and Kaiser are both pledged to franchise reforms in Germany after the war, the very things the old leaders of the so-called "military party" have been fighting a-

Popular Spirit in Russia.

By William Philip Simms.

(United Press staff correspondent.)
Petrograd, July 4.—(By Mail)—Twenty-four months of war has made a new country of Russia. The spirit of the people has changed. Confirmed pessimists admit that the war has worked a miracle.

Two years ago, when fighting began, Russia like England and France, was torn by internal dissension. Her many races were at odds. A strike of serious proportions was on. Things looked dark for the empire.

Russia today is more united than she ever has been. She is better organized. Every city and town in the land belongs to a municipal union to aid the nation. Every village and rural district has joined a second and similar organization. In all Russia, including Siberia, there is scarcely a single peasant not working for the army of some public good.

Up to August, 1914, of nearly 200 million Russian subjects, few had taken direct part in any public or national work. They are today nearly all doing their bit. This fact is lending a brand new tone to the empire.

A war of gigantic proportion makes or breaks a participant. For Russia this one promises to be a blessing in disguise, according to notoriously conservative thinkers here who believe they see in the wartime spirit of the public the commencement of unprecedented developments.

All Classes United.

The Russian Duma is composed of princes and peasants, millowners and workmen, college professors and farmers, Jews and gentiles, Poles, Armenians, Cossacks, Orthodox priests and free thinkers, so mixed a body with such varied interests that people have said it never could do valuable work because it never could agree. Here is what happened in the Duma when the war broke out:

On August 8, a week after hostilities began, the two houses met at the winter palace of the czar. The emperor made a short speech, saying:

"I am persuaded that all of you will be in your place to assist me to support the test, and that all beginning with myself, will do their duty. Great is the God of the Russia fatherland."

A great cheer went up from the Duma. One by one party leaders came forward and pledged themselves to work for the common good. Even Purishkevich, the implacable leader of the anti-semites, abandoned his principles. Today the Duma places the army's interests first.

This is no time to squabble over reforms. Hadrianki, the Duma's president replied when I asked him, if any important reform bills were on the present session program. And again, when I asked him why such short sessions and long recesses, he said:

"Duma members are mostly farmers. We can do more good for the army plowing than we can talking."

Duma is Democratic.

The Russian Duma is probably the most really representative body of the sort in the world and when its president said that, he was not merely sounding a phrase. It was evident that he was in earnest. Every Duma member with whom I talked said the same thing.

To take advantage of Russia's situation and use it to force through even cherished reforms applied to the Duma as unfair. They feel that now in the Duma would weaken the nation in her fight for life.

Citizen organizations for aiding Russia make war have made it possible for millions to take part in public work who until now never knew what such work was like. This is boosting the spirit of the country wonderfully.

Great Industrial War Machine.

Imagine every county of every state in the United States having a council of representative citizens—farmers, handworkers, villagers. Now if every one of these organizations joined in a single body to help the American army do its work, such an organization would be similar to the All-Russian Zemstvo Union, only there are nearly 600 such Russian, 80 per cent of whom are peasants and thus either directly or indirectly interested in Zemstvo work.

Imagine again every city council or board of aldermen in the United States forming one association to aid the army. This body would be like the All-Russian Municipality Union, which brings city dwellers into public work.

Lastly, if American country folks and city people should join hands by means of a joint board to control things and prevent overlapping, the result would be what the Russians have achieved in their central committee members chosen by the All-Russian Zemstvo Union and by the All-Russian Municipality Union.

There is another group of citizens workers called the war industry committee. This committee co-ordinates the work of the middle sized down to the tiniest shops capable of manufacturing munitions. With the big works the government can work directly, but not so with the tiny ones scattered over the empire. The war industry committee does this.

Automatically the war has worked wonders for Russia. The great Russian word—"nichevo"—"what does it matter?"—is fast becoming obsolete. Labor for the common good has put the Russian in a very cheerful frame of mind and things do matter a lot with him. He has greater confidence in himself. He is more independent.

Russia has been accused of being too Oriental. If this charge was true this also can be taken as true: She is moving further westward every day.

Popular Spirit in Italy.

By John H. Hearley.

(United Press staff correspondent.)
Rome, July 4.—(By Mail)—The manner in which the people of Italy celebrated the first anniversary of the war recently offers the best impression of Italy's spirit.

The event was everywhere celebrated with splendid shows of patriotic enthusiasm. The capital and other Italian cities made holidays to observe the occasion most fittingly.

The Roman Corso staged a shouting, singing and gesticulating procession of almost 300,000 people.

The populace, the military and governmental and civic officialdom took part. Flag-bearing women and children mixed with the men and boys in the long march from the Piazza del Popolo

Allies At Saloniki Rejoice Over Victorious War News; Prepare For An Advance



ALLIES REJOICE AT SALONIKI

Information given out by the French authorities in regard to the situation at Saloniki seems to indicate that the entente allies are preparing an offensive movement. A Saloniki dispatch of several weeks ago said that an allied offensive in Macedonia had been arranged for the middle of May, but that it had been postponed and might be expected in July at the latest. There are some 130,000 Serbian troops on this front, several hundred thousand French and British soldiers. It is generally understood the allies have 600,000 or more men available for a campaign. Opposed to them are the Bulgarians, with unknown numbers of Turks, Germans and Austrians. It has been reported that Bulgaria's allies have withdrawn troops recently. The upper of the two accompanying pictures shows Serbian, French and English soldiers fraternizing in Saloniki and rejoicing over a bit of news favorable to the allied cause. The lower picture shows a high Serbian officer (right) in earnest conversation with the British General Milne.

GENERAL MILNE AND SERIAN OFFICIAL.

to the Piazza Venezia.

Broken veterans of 1870 in their tattered but treasured Garibaldian uniforms toiled along with the marchers. Countless bands, all really musical, played the stirring martial music of Italy and her allies. The buildings, which lined the route, were gay with the banners of England and France and the Italian tricolor.

The moment of the celebration made it the more remarkably significant. The Austrians had just begun their fierce offensive in the Trentino. They had even been successful in their initial movements. Their greater strength in cannon and the favoring topography of the battle-ground had been responsible.

Much Due to Women.

Rome, like the rest of Italy, was full of wild and generally exaggerated rumors. The gossip, usually calculated to dishearten a people, was current.

Stories of enemy advances and alleged traitors in Italy's own camp, of alleged captures or annihilation of important generals and regiments were on many tongues. Still, however, could distrust the courageous people.

"Temporary reverses," they hardened their determination to win and whipped their pride to greater stature. Therefore they celebrated the anniversary by flinging into the face of the enemy not a word of defeat, but an increasing enthusiasm for war.

Much credit is due the country's women of the people. They responded nobly to the general call for self-sacrifice. Girls replaced the male conductors on the street cars and the male sweepers of the streets.

In great measure the fields began to be tilled and the crops gathered by women. Other feminine substitutes, permitting able-bodied men to train for war, were employed.

Even society gave up its money and its pleasures.

Red Cross hospitals and war relief stations were established and volunteer workers gathered by the thousands.

Italian womanhood, which for years had been crying for industrial recognition, at last was recognized. Ardent suffragettes rejoiced and stored away arguments for future use.

The "civil organization" included an entire system of organized activities. Girls who formerly frittered away their time on tennis and parties were impelled to patriotic pursuits. Others who had been too closely sheltered by old-fashioned parental care, followed their example.

All Classes Devoted.

The poorer classes rivalled both in their devotion to duty.

Italian maidenhood abandoned its laziness, dreamlike existence for a life of feverish activity.

Quickly but carefully trained nurses tended the wounded warriors at the town and city hospitals. Some of these were private villas donated to the Red Cross or the government by private philanthropies or individuals. Others were seminaries for priests, loaned by the pope.

Educational and food centers for the relief of the families of soldiers were opened. All kinds of assistance was given to the needy families of men at the front. Special care of the children of the fighters and women about to become mothers was exercised. Employment was found for those who needed it. The home manufacture of military clothing was encouraged and aided.

Princess Doria offered a large part of her palace for use as a laboratory. Princess Alva Borghese established an economical kitchen in her private property and took charge of it. So many as 162,666 meals have been served in a

single month.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, wife of the American ambassador to Italy co-operated in these war time works of mercy. Other residents of the American colony in the Italian kingdom lent willing hands.

No Sacrifice Too Great.

Many have sought the ambulance in the very field of battle. Some temporarily have become Sisters of Mercy to facilitate the step.

Others signed official documents, which have often become their death warrants. They were compelled to swear that they would be willing to die for the sake of duty and possibly be buried in "a soldier's unmarked grave." In no wise would the government be responsible for their patriotic martyrdom. In countless cases heroic nurses have given of their flesh and blood to save the wounded. Unflinchingly they have invited and undergone serious grafting operations.

Queen Helena has been the ruling spirit of all these activities. She generally has inspired and directed every thing. She has had the ready assistance of the Queen Mother Marguerita. Both have labored unceasingly from the war's start for "Fair Italy's Cause."

Even now they continue to make their rounds to the Roman hospitals and hospitals in the vicinity almost daily. Everywhere they leave the sunshine of cheer and encouragement in their wake.

The King at the front and the royal family at home probably, more than anything else, have preserved the splendid morals of the Italian people.

THE HOME EDUCATION SOLID every day in our To-let Ads. 10-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-48